



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Rwanda

Military Spokesman Discounts Reports of Murders of Refugees

EA2110203294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan Government is operating transparently. Its doors are wide open to anyone or any institution wishing to submit any ideas about the real situation. But also for transparency reasons, the government addresses itself such institutions which enjoy publishing reports based on rumors exclusively aimed at discrediting the present government. Regarding one of the latest reports, which has just been published by the human rights organization Amnesty International, and which states that the government Armed Forces indulge in the killing of innocent people, one of the Rwandan Army's senior officers, Colonel Frank Mugambage, said that the report was no different from the one recently published by the UNHCR.

Like the UNHCR, Amnesty International published a totally baseless report all, the more baseless since they are both based on oral testimonies, Col. Mugambage told our colleague (Aimable Sibomana). He added that these allegations emanated from people who lived in Rwanda and who, consequently, had certain reasons to hide the truth. Some of those people wanted to show that Rwandan refugees had reason to remain in exile. Col. Mugambage described as unfair the attitude which allowed international humanitarian organizations to believe mere allegations instead of asking Rwandan authorities about what was happening in the country, Rwandan authorities which were, moreover, prepared to facilitate their travel and contacts on the spot.

Rwanda faces various difficulties resulting from the situation created by the former regime. As an example, Col. Mugambage mentioned the problems faced by the Justice Ministry in its daily work and isolated cases of revenge by certain elements of the Army [words indistinct] among refugees returning home. He added, however, that such acts could not be attributed to the Rwandan Army as a whole.

If Amnesty International and other organizations continued to publish untrue reports, they would lose their moral authority and nobody would trust them henceforth. In conclusion, the military officer stressed that both the government and the Army were ready to welcome whoever wished to come to conduct investigations in Rwanda.

Is this not indeed an irrefutable testimony of transparency?

Party Leader: Hutu Troops Ready for Guerrilla Warfare

AB2210124594 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT 21 Oct 94

[By Bryan Pearson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goma, Zaire, Oct 22 (AFP)—Hutu troops encamped in six refugee stations dotting this eastern border town are being transformed from a conventional force into a guerrilla army capable of destabilising the new Rwandan regime, the head of Rwanda's former ruling party, Matthieu Ndirumpatse, said in an interview here.

"The troops are at the moment being trained in the theory of guerrilla warfare," Ndirumpatse, president of the MRND, the National Republican Movement for Development and Democracy, told AFP. "They may already be in training," he added. "That is for the generals to decide."

He said the MRND had the support of most of the estimated 820,000 refugees crammed into the squalid camps and was "strong enough" to launch an armed offensive.

Ndirumpatse, whose name is on an international list of Hutu leaders accused of genocide, claimed that the majority of refugees supported the violent overthrow of the new Rwandan Government, which was installed by the minority Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

"If we tell the people to go back shooting, they will do it," he said. "We don't want to cultivate a war but we are responsible for a mass of people," he added. "If they want us to fight the Kigali government, that will be done."

According to international aid workers, ousted Rwandan prime minister Jean Kambanda was greeted with shouts of "we want war" when he paid a secret visit to Kibumba refugee camp near here Thursday [20 October].

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) officials, meanwhile, report increasing clandestine military training in the refugee camps, which also house 30,000 to 40,000 Hutu soldiers.

The officials also note with concern that key figures in the ousted Hutu regime have taken control of food distribution and security in the powderkeg camps, and report a general deterioration in the security situation. They fear that relief food supplies are being intercepted by Hutu soldiers and stockpiled in readiness for an offensive into Rwanda.

The officials also say that bands of youths, thought to be members of the MRND's Interahamwe militias which carried out most of the massacres in Rwanda between April and July, are increasingly taking to the streets of the camps brandishing machetes, the weapons used to hack to death hundreds of thousands of men, women, children and babies.

Ethnic bloodletting which erupted following the death of Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspicious plane crash on 6 April claimed the lives of up to one million of Rwanda's 7.9 million population.

Several million Hutus, including MRND ministers and officials, fled to neighbouring countries when Tutsi forces routed the Interahamwe militias.

Apart from the party leaders, who are being housed here by Hutu sympathisers, the refugees are now living in rain-sodden huts made of branches, straw and plastic sheeting.

Ngirumpatse acknowledged an increased militancy among Hutus in the camps but said that the "government-in-exile" would prefer to negotiate some sort of power-sharing deal with the RPF.

"Our main objective is to go back home," he said. "The country is empty and needs reconstruction. We'd like to negotiate with the people in Kigali but they are reluctant."

The MRND would give the RPF and the international community "enough time" to set up a negotiating forum, Ngirumpatse said, but refused to specify the period.

"The international community should not think that we are not strong enough (to launch an offensive)," he said. "We have the support of the refugees."

Prime Minister, Zairian Counterpart Discuss Refugees

EA2310162594 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115 GMT 23 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan Government is increasingly worried by the problem of Rwandan refugees. The issue has been officially discussed in Kinshasa by Kengo wa Dondo, the Zairian prime minister, and Faustin Twagiramungu, his Rwandan counterpart, who arrived in Kinshasa yesterday specifically to discuss the repatriation of the many refugees living in Zaire. Discussions between the two political personalities are still in progress. Also with the aim of finding a positive solution to the problem of Rwandan refugees, a Rwandan delegation led by Seth Sendashonga, the minister of interior and communal development, will travel to Burundi this afternoon. The delegation, which includes Jacques Bihozagara, minister of rehabilitation and war reconstruction; Agriculture Minister Augustin Iyamuremye; and Pie Mugabo, minister of labor and social affairs, will meet refugees living in camps in (?provinces) bordering Rwanda.

These visits of ministers to Burundi and of the Rwandan prime minister to Zaire which aim at finding a solution to the problem of the Rwandan refugees sufficiently

prove the extent of the Rwandan Government's determination to solve the problem and to safeguard the rights of every Rwandan once and for all.

Zaire

Rwandan Premier Arrives To Sign Agreement on Refugees

AB2310173094 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu arrived this afternoon in Kinshasa, where he will tomorrow sign a tripartite draft agreement involving Zaire, Rwanda, and the UNHCR on Rwandan refugees in our country. Emile Nzozizola has the details:

[Nzozizola] The Rwandan prime minister arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon at the head of a six-member delegation, including the minister of posts and telecommunications. Soon after his arrival, the meeting of Zairian, Rwandan, and UNHCR experts began at the government's headquarters. Three speeches were made, including that of Kengo wa Dondo, the prime minister of the transition government, who recalled the various discussions held between Zairian and Rwandan authorities in Mauritius and Brussels, Belgium. In this regard, the Zairian prime minister informed the participants about the recent discussions he held with his Rwandan counterpart in the Belgian capital. He added that during these discussions they decided to consider the towns of Gisenyi and Cyangugu as buffer localities, where the refugees will stop to prepare for their return to their hometowns.

Responding, the Rwandan prime minister said that independence should normally enable us to consolidate a number of positive values and not violence. He then thanked Zaire for agreeing to receive more than 1 million refugees on its territory despite the various problems confronting it now. Rwandan Government's objective has always been to repatriate the refugees so that they can contribute to the development of the Rwandan nation. The third official to address the participants in the meeting was the UNHCR representative in Zaire who said that the repatriation of the refugees should be freely accepted, because this is the most viable and advisable solution to the problem. The tripartite agreement on the Rwandan refugees will be signed at the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament headquarters in Kinshasa tomorrow at 1700. The meeting, which began this afternoon, will be followed by a dinner hosted at the Hotel Le Memling, Kinshasa, by the Zairian prime minister in honor of his Rwandan counterpart.

Mandela To Cut Workload at Urging of Mbeki, Staff

MB2310170294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Oct 94 p 12

[Report by political correspondent Edyth Bulbring]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela has agreed to ease up on his programme when he returns from a two-week holiday in Saudi Arabia, staff at the president's office said this week.

His holiday as the guest of the Saudi king began this weekend after he was urged by First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and his personal staff not to delay a rest period after his return from the U.S.

The relaxation of his workload follows months of urgings from medical advisers and friends, who have warned him of the effect his schedule could have on him.

This included representations from Methodist Bishop Peter Storey, top cardiologist Professor John Barlow, Dr. Nthato Motlana, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and SACC [South African Council of Churches] general secretary Frank Chikane.

Presidential staff said Archbishop Tutu was one regular caller who never hesitated to speak his mind to the president regarding his health and Mr. Mandela took his views seriously.

Mr. Mandela's former doctor, Dr. Motlana, said this week that he had for a long time urged Mr. Mandela to ease up on his schedule—in fact, as far back as 1990. "I am happy to hear he is now doing it."

Dr. Motlana said he remembered one occasion during the elections when Professor Barlow had phoned to ask him "what the hell is going on?" Professor Barlow had been appalled to see Mr. Mandela walking in the midday sun between villages in the Northern Transvaal. He had telephoned Mr. Mandela, who had listened without argument during a frank discussion about his health.

Last week, Mr. Mbeki urged Mr. Mandela not to delay his holiday for a week, as he wished, but to cancel all appointments and take a break. Mr. Mandela's two-week holiday in Saudi Arabia was organised during a meeting between the president and the Saudi ambassador in Washington during his seven-day state visit there. He had asked that his stay be as relaxed as possible, with no formal engagements or intrusions.

Observers who saw Mr. Mandela off for the Middle East on Friday night said he appeared frail and weary and his eyes were still obviously troubling him. He is expected to have a second eye operation early next year. He left in the company of his doctor.

The last time Mr. Mandela attempted to take some time off was the week before he left for the U.S. However, his rest at High Rustenburg Hydro was cut short when the president was called back for a crisis cabinet meeting

over the Chief Buthelezi-SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] debacle.

Mr. Mandela's official schedule compiled by his staff starts at 0800 and is aimed at creating a rest period in the afternoon. However, his staff complain that he seldom sticks to this schedule, insisting on slotting in appointments after hours and during the afternoon when there is a demand on his time.

This includes his presence in emergency situations, such as the MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] mutiny, a squabble in the cabinet of national unity or representations from regional premiers over concerns with national government.

Mr. Mandela rises at 0400, takes an hour's walking exercise and he tends to slot in a breakfast meeting before he comes into the office.

His staff say that while Mr. Mandela has agreed to stick to a less strenuous programme on his return, they wonder whether this will in fact materialise. "He likes his work and always feels obliged to be involved wherever he is needed. I wonder whether it is not his work that sustains him," a staff member said.

Mandela Adviser Notes Current Intelligence Staffing, Budget

MB2110143594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA—South Africa's civilian intelligence community consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 people, with a budget of about R600 million [rands]. Prof Nick Haysom, legal adviser to President Nelson Mandela, said on Friday [21 October].

Speaking at a press conference at which a new intelligence dispensation was announced, he said the intelligence budget would be placed before a proposed parliamentary committee consisting of members of the National Assembly. In terms of draft legislation, the committee will be appointed by President Mandela with the concurrence of the speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Frene Ginwala.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar, whose department prepared the three intelligence bills, said a balance had to be struck between the nature of intelligence work and the need for transparency. Foreign parliamentary committees which oversaw intelligence activities were not open to the public and press, and it was unlikely that the South African committee would operate in public.

The head of the African National Congress's Intelligence and Security Department, Mr. Joe Nhlanhla, said the process of integrating existing intelligence structures into two new national services was already far advanced. The proposed National Intelligence Agency (NIA) and South African Secret Service (SASS) will consist of members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), intelligence

structures of the former Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana and the intelligence departments of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. Mr. Nhlanhla said all staff members were undergoing training and re-orientation which "stresses the new direction" so as to change the culture of the intelligence community. Fourteen working committees were dealing with all aspects of the amalgamation process.

NIS Director-General Mike Louw said the service was "going into this marriage" with all its existing personnel, data, funds and infrastructure. He denied that the NIS was shredding files, but said information was routinely evaluated every five years and useless data destroyed. Referring to data gathered by the NIS during the apartheid era, Mr. Omar said the "baggage of the past" would have to be dealt with in terms of the framework created by the new legislation. However, he emphasized that intelligence would never again be used to discredit political opponents and crack down on political dissenters.

Mandela Says Task Force To Prepare for 1995 Elections

MB2110192394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Tongaat, KZN [KwaZulu/Natal] Oct 21 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Friday evening congratulated the citizens of Tongaat, on the KwaZulu/Natal North Coast, where he was awarded the freedom of the town. Mr. Mandela said their contribution towards building a transitional metropolitan authority in the region was commendable.

He told thousands of jubilant supporters at the town hall that a government task group had been set up to ensure all necessary preparations would be made to hold municipal elections in October next year. He said one of the weaknesses identified with the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) was the lack of legitimate local government structures. It was critical, Mr. Mandela said, to ensure democracy in third tier government to guarantee the involvement of the community in the RDP at the most local level.

The president said many Indian and coloured communities had voted for the National Party in the elections and for a minority future—"to be part of the past and not the future." In the local government elections, he urged, people who voted like that had an opportunity to rectify mistakes of the past.

Mr. Mandela, who was given the freedom of Tongaat while still in jail, officially received the award on Friday, saying it was a "cherished gift". [passage omitted]

Mandela Addresses MK Cadres at Wallmannstal Base

MB2110065394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2352 GMT 20 Oct 94

[Report by Hannes de Wet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Thursday [20 October] gave former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] cadres still absent without leave from Wallmannstal Military Base near Pretoria seven days to return or be dismissed.

He told a news conference at the base: "Those who for any reason do not report for duty within seven days will no longer be members of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF]."

Those wishing to return would have to find their own way back. "We are not going to be responsible for the transport of people who are not disciplined." Those who had already had the benefit of government transport would have to refund the cost, Mr. Mandela said.

About 4,500 out of 7,500 MK trainees had returned to Wallmannstal by mid-morning.

Mr. Mandela earlier spoke to former cadres of MK, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) and the former homelands about problems with their integration into the SANDF. He said their grievances and demands were reasonable and he had instructed SANDF Chief Gen Georg Meiring and his Command Council to attend to them.

Mr. Mandela expressed his full confidence in the integrity of Gen Meiring and his Command Council. He said: "We are not going to have people leaving the base without permission anymore. I don't want to hear that again. And if people continue to do that, they must know that they are cutting themselves out of the Defence Force."

Mr. Mandela said he was determined to instill discipline and respect for authority among trainees. It was, for example, unacceptable for trainees to refuse to take part in physical exercises. "I say from now on everybody must take part in the exercises. If one is to be exempted, it must be on medical grounds and that will have to be decided by the officer in charge of the base."

He said the African National Congress and MK cadres had been "infiltrated by people who want to destabilise this process and by sheer criminals." He said trainees' grievances included allegations of racism and attempts by some Defence Force elements to sabotage their integration. He said he told the Command Council at a meeting last week the Defence Force had in the past processed 20,000 trainees in six weeks, but the current training process was taking months even though far fewer than 20,000 recruits were involved.

"I pointed out to the Command Council that I find that undesirable and unacceptable," Mr. Mandela said. He said "responsible MK members" had also told him of the disappearance of a number of files. "If you link that up with the delay in the process, the suspicion of sabotage is a reasonable one."

Mr. Mandela said trainees complaining about racism said some white Defence Force members at wall-mannstal had the attitude that they were still in power and everything depended on them. "I told the Command Council we must make sure that the officials who are actually in physical contact with the troops are people sensitive to the needs of others." He was confident Gen Meiring and his Command Council would attend to the matter.

He said the trainees also felt they were not being integrated but merely absorbed into the old defence force. Descriptions by trainees indicated "discrepancies" between their living conditions and those of white trainees.

He had told trainees their complaint about their pay of R730 [rands] a month could not be addressed by the SANDF command because of budget restrictions and could be resolved only when the next budget was considered by parliament.

Mr. Mandela said he intended to visit other SANDF assembly points for former MK and APLA cadres. "It is necessary for them to hear from me directly my view on their grievances and the question of discipline," he said.

Mr. Mandela was accompanied by Minister of Defence Joe Modise, Deputy Minister Ronnie Kasrils and Gen. Meiring.

De Klerk Accuses Mandela of Politicizing RDP

MB210140594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Somerset West Oct 22 SAPA—Deputy-President and National Party [NP] leader F. W. de Klerk on Saturday [22 October] launched a sharp attack on President Nelson Mandela, accusing him of "intimidation of the most unacceptable kind."

Mr. De Klerk was speaking at the Western Cape congress of the NP, the first since the election and since the NP was re-organised on the new provincial basis.

Mr. De Klerk referred to comments made by Mr. Mandela when he accepted the freedom of Tongaat on the Natal north coast on Friday. Mr. Mandela had reportedly said that Indian voter support for the National Party had created a problem for him in respect of Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] allocations.

"The only logical conclusion is that he is threatening to withhold the benefits of the RDP from those who did not vote ANC. The RDP does not belong to the ANC, its a multi-party programme aimed at improving the lives of all South Africans," he said.

Mr. De Klerk said Mr Mandela's statements "fly in the face of democracy" and were contrary to the Bill of Rights which outlawed discrimination on the basis of political affiliation. "Any effort to use the RDP for party

political purposes will not only ensure its failure, but surely also revive tension and conflict in South Africa." It would create a crisis in the government of national unity.

Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo would now have to reassure all South Africans that the RDP would be implemented to the advantage of all of those in need of help and "will not be used in any way to further the party political interests of the ANC."

Mr. De Klerk congratulated the 300 delegates for the NP's success in winning the Western Cape provincial government. The NP would use the Western Cape as a power base to launch its electoral offensive on the other provinces. "The fact that we are governing here provides an opportunity to prove the governing capabilities of the National Party in contrast to the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party."

Mr. De Klerk also hit out at certain sections of the media and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. The SABC had twice ignored important policy pronouncements he had made in the recent past. He also said he was concerned about SABC language policy. He said the NP was demanding that the SABC give effect to the provisions of the Constitution on language policy.

Further on Bills, White Paper on Intelligence Services

MB2110125194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1208 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA—South Africa's intelligence community was being restructured to ensure political neutrality, separation of intelligence from policy-making and a balance between secrecy and transparency, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said on Friday [21 October].

He was speaking at press conference at which he released three bills and a white paper outlining a new intelligence dispensation for the country. Mr. Omar said the new dispensation was the product of intensive negotiation among intelligence roleplayers on the role, mission, function and accountability of intelligence activities in a democratic society.

"The intelligence community in this new dispensation declares to their fellow South Africans that past practices motivated by internal power struggles, which in some instances perceived fellow citizens as enemies of the state and relied heavily on espionage methods against them, are over."

Political dissent would never again be the sole basis for intelligence action against individuals and the intelligence community's capability would not be used to discredit anyone. The new dispensation provides for the amalgamation of existing intelligence structures into a National Intelligence Agency (NIA) with responsibility

for domestic intelligence and a South African Secret Service [SASS] focussing on foreign intelligence.

Mr. Omar said the establishment of two civilian intelligence organisations was in line with international trends and would promote greater effectiveness, professionalism and expertise in the specialised fields of domestic and foreign intelligence.

The president, who retains overall political responsibility for intelligence, will appoint inspectors-general for each of the NIA and SASS, who will monitor the service's compliance with policies and review its activities.

The inspectors-general will report to a parliamentary committee appointed by the president in concurrence with the speaker of the national assembly. The committee, whose proceedings will be closed, will submit an annual report to parliament on its activities regarding intelligence.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee (NICOC) chaired by an intelligence co-ordinator, which will co-ordinate and interpret information from the various services and provide national strategic intelligence to the president and the cabinet.

The draft legislation assigns the following intelligence functions to each of the services: NIA (domestic), SASS (foreign), South African Police Service (crime), South African National Defence Force [SANDF] (military intelligence).

Mr. Omar said the military intelligence would not have a covert collection capability domestically, although the bill allows the SANDF to conduct both foreign intelligence and domestic intelligence under specified circumstances.

He said the intelligence community's mission was to provide evaluated information with regard to the safeguarding of the Constitution, upholding individual rights enshrined in the bill of rights, promoting security, stability, co-operation and development and promoting South Africa's ability to face foreign threats and maintain its international competitiveness.

Sexwale, Naidoo Sign Kathorus Agreement in East Rand

MB2210171994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—Business on the East Rand should search their consciences to find a way to respond to the Kathorus Project in Vosloorus, Katlehong and Thokoza townships. An agreement setting up the project was signed on Saturday [22 October].

Speaking at the ceremony, PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale said the

role of business on the East Rand was critical in enhancing manufacturing, economic growth and the economy in the area.

"Are we repairing workers' lives so they can go to work to Boksburg, Germiston and Alberton to be exploited? We want to have a figure regarding business involvement," he said.

The East Rand was an important industrial area for economic growth and it was important the Kathorus Project started in this industrial heartland. The project was initiated by President Nelson Mandela to uplift the violence-torn East Rand townships. Government has pledged R645.1 million [rands] over the next five years to upgrade schools, houses, sanitation and health and security facilities in the area.

Mr. Sexwale said the Kathorus Project was not a top-to-bottom project, but required community involvement. He appealed to all residents to take part in the reconstruction and upgrading of the East Rand townships.

Minister Without Portfolio Mr. Jay Naidoo reiterated the call for participation and community organisation. "The RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] is not about charity, handouts, throwing money at problems. It's about changing our lives," he said.

Mr. Naidoo also issued a stern warning against criminals, saying jail was the only place for them. He appealed to the East Rand communities to organise themselves to help stop violence and crime. He also said residents would have to pay for services they received. There was no flat rate, he said, adding rates would be affordable. "It is a hard message. There is no free lunch. We are going to build our community because we respect ourselves."

He said the Kathorus Project needed to become a model of reconstruction and development for the rest of South Africa.

Ramaphosa Reportedly To Quit as ANC Secretary General

MB2010135694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by David Greybe]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Cyril Ramaphosa was planning to step down as ANC secretary-general at the ANC's triennial conference in December, citing work pressures, senior party sources disclosed yesterday. While he would remain Constitutional Assembly chairman next year, he was considering quitting politics after the new constitution had been completed. "Ramaphosa cannot continue doing two jobs," one said. "It is killing him."

The sources said Ramaphosa seemed close to giving up his ambitions to succeed Nelson Mandela as president of both the country and the ANC. If so, Deputy President

Thabo Mbeki would go unchallenged in his pursuit of the two jobs after Mandela stepped down. If Ramaphosa still wanted the two top jobs, he would have to challenge Mbeki for the post of ANC vice-president if Walter Sisulu, 82, vacated this position at the conference, as was expected. Ramaphosa's close associates said he was contemplating a complete break from politics to start a new venture. One option was setting up an economic development-type institution dealing with reconstruction and development issues.

Some observers believe Ramaphosa might be hesitant to risk defeat by Mbeki again, having lost the battle for the post of Deputy President.

In an ANC draft strategy document, Mbeki warned of tensions developing in the party "through a Press campaign aimed at inciting interpersonal competition among the leadership." He expressed concern that a "leadership wrangle" would "assume precedence over all other matters of interest to the organisation."

Sources said the ANC had suffered as an organisation while Ramaphosa led the gruelling World Trade Centre negotiations. He could be hoping to avoid this happening again by stepping down as secretary-general while he was involved in drafting the new constitution. They pointed out that ANC headquarters were in Johannesburg, while constitution-making took place in Cape Town.

One source said Ramaphosa felt strongly that the post of ANC secretary-general should be full-time, especially with local government elections due in a year's time. Ramaphosa has turned down suggestions from senior ANC officials that he could do both jobs if he hired a highly qualified full-time personal staff. The early frontrunners for Ramaphosa's post are ANC official Cheryl Carolus and ANC National Assembly Chief Whip Arnold Stofile. Ramaphosa is believed to be backing Carolus.

DP Rejects IEC's Allegations of Election Misconduct

MB2310163394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 23 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Oct 23 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] leader Tony Leon on Sunday [23 October] rejected allegations that his party tried to cook the results of South Africa's historic all race elections in April.

In a statement issued from the DP's congress in Durban, Mr. Leon rejected the allegations by Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] officials carried in a Sunday newspaper. He said the elections were plagued by irregularities of every kind and the DP drew the IEC's attention to this regularly during the poll.

The IEC suggested, according to Mr. Leon, that the DP seek an adjustment of votes in relation to the degree to which the party felt it was prejudiced by the election.

At the time, Mr. Leon said, it was either a question of obtaining such an adjustment or proceeding to court to have the election set aside. "The DP's conduct was neither coercive for spoiling ... In the end the DP did not proceed with legal action against the IEC despite the fact that the IEC did not make such an adjustment." The decision was made in the greater interests of South Africa, he said.

The DP won over 300,000 (or nearly 2 per cent) votes in the April elections, giving it three seats in the Senate, seven in the National Assembly and 12 MPL's [members of the provincial legislatures] in five of the country's new nine provinces.

European Union Economic Cooperation Program Detailed

MB2310192594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 23 Oct 94

[Statement issued by the EU delegation to South Africa on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 23 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In collaboration with its headquarters in Brussels, the delegation of the European Union in South Africa is able to confirm the following facts and figures regarding its economic activities in South Africa.

1. The EU's programme for reconstruction and development in South Africa is the largest development initiative ever implemented by the EU anywhere in the world.
2. Since 1990, it has contributed R1.5 billion [rands] to South Africa, making it the largest of any single overseas aid donor.
3. R440 million has been set aside for 1994 under the EU programme for reconstruction and development. Following negotiations with the government of national unity, virtually all of these funds have been committed for 1994. Meanwhile, the European Parliament has adopted a proposal for a budget for 1995 of R500 million.
4. An interim GSP [general system of preferences] package for South Africa came into force on 3 September 1994 providing duty-free access to the EU market for almost 2,000 industrial and semi-industrial products. The package affects R1.8 billion worth of South African goods. The potential value of the package is, however, significantly higher since the duty exemption is designed to stimulate South African exports to the EU.
5. It should be pointed out in this context that with the package of applicable products being worth R1.8 billion, the loss of customs revenue for the EU markets will be in the region of R100 million.
6. On 7 September 1994, the European Commission approved a proposal for a new GSP regime for the period of 1995-97. South Africa is included in this proposal and will get standard treatment.

7. The new GSP will be more attractive to South Africa for the following reasons:

a) The list of eligible products will be extended—apart from zero duty for the non-sensitive products, South Africa will also benefit from duty reductions for sensitive products (20 percent) and semi-sensitive products (60 percent).

b) South Africa may benefit from "encouragement clauses" that will allow an extra tariff reduction of 10 percent for those countries which respect certain social and environmental conditions.

c) All quantitative ceilings and quotas will be lifted.

8. The signing of the EU-SA co-operation agreement by Sir Leon Brittan and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on 10 October 1994 has paved the way for the European Investment Bank [EIB] to extend loans to South Africa totalling R1 billion.

9. The EU has set up a mechanism which provides assistance to medium and small-sized enterprises. The mechanism, known as ECIP (European Community Investment Partners) operates through financial institutions and chambers of commerce, and will act as a catalyst in promoting joint ventures between European and South African small and medium-sized enterprises. ECIP also provides for the organisation of business meetings between potential partners.

10. ECIP has earmarked R4 million for its initial phase of operation in South Africa which begins on 7 November 1994 with a series of seminars and meetings in Johannesburg and Pretoria with chambers of commerce, industry associations and the Department of Trade and Industry. Further seminars will be held in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town in February 1995.

Bank Issues Economic Overview of GDP, Inflation Figures

MB2410103394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0912 GMT 24 Oct 94

[Statement released by ABSA, Amalgamated Banks of South Africa, on 24 October on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Imports Satisfy Domestic Demand

South African gross domestic spending increased much faster than gross domestic production in the second quarter of 1994 and the increased demand is therefore increasingly being satisfied by foreign production. This and other concerns are contained in ABSA bank's economic overview for the fourth quarter economic monitor.

ABSA records that although real GDP at market prices in the second quarter of the year was 3.5 percent up on

the year before (as against 2.4 percent in the first quarter), real GDP at factor costs showed an increase of only 2.2 percent (as against a first quarter figure of 3.1 percent). The bank goes on to advise that: "The relatively poor showing of the GDP should be assessed against a sharp rise in spending. In the second quarter, real GDE [gross domestic earnings] was 8.6 percent up on a year ago, after increasing by 3.8 percent in the first quarter."

It backs up these concerns with other evidence: Imports showed a year-on-year increase of 12.6 percent in the second quarter (7.1 percent in the first quarter), and exports declined by 5.7 percent in the second quarter (1.2 percent increase in the first).

Five months of the government's financial year sees spending within budget and revenue figures up on budget. In ABSA's view, government spending remains a cause for concern because of the increase in government debt. The rise from 47.3 percent of GDP in the 2d quarter of 1993 to 55.2 percent in the same quarter of 1994 will result in a considerably higher debt burden. Receipts may also be affected by the performance of the economy. In view of this, ABSA forecast the deficit before borrowing as a percentage of GDP to be approximately 7 percent in 1994-95 against a budgeted figure of 6.6 percent.

The bank reports a modest improvement in the seasonally adjusted annualised balance on the current account but that trade figures indicate a possible further decline in the surplus in the third quarter. With the capital account reflecting a R3.3 billion [rands] net outflow in the second quarter, and no significant capital inflows expected, ABSA warns that "the lack of foreign exchange reserves therefore remains the most critical factor for the economy in the time ahead."

The report notes that the increase in the PPI [producer price index] and CPI [consumer price index] points to an upward trend in inflation with food prices largely responsible for the pressure. In April the CPI increased by 7.2 percent (6.5 percent excluding food). In August this had accelerated to 9.4 percent (6.5 percent excluding food). The recent increase in the bank rate "at an early stage of the upturn in the business cycle, may well allay inflation fears to some extent." ABSA goes on to say, however, given the poor international credit rating and the desirability of funding the deficit through offshore loans, it believes that capital market interest rate will remain high (possibly between 16 percent and 17 percent) in 1995. It also believes that there may be a further two percentage point increases in the bank rate next year.

More positively, ABSA pointed to the sharp rise in real gross domestic investment—an increase of 2 percent in the first quarter compared with last year's. It accelerated to 9 percent in the second quarter. Other good news, it believes, was the comparative stability of the rand during

August and September—the currency appreciated moderately, particularly against a weak U.S. dollar. The bank foresees a more stable rand exchange rate in the months ahead.

Former Finance Minister Derek Keys Discusses Resignation

MB2310205294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 23 Oct 94
p 1

[Report on interview with former Finance Minister Derek Keys by correspondent Sven Lunsche; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] "I cocked up," Derek Keys now says of the manner in which he announced his resignation as Finance Minister three months ago. "With hindsight I got the announcement badly wrong, but it was not for lack of good intention," he says.

On Friday [21 October] Mr. Keys rejoined the board of Gencor, 33 days after handing over the Finance Ministry to Chris Liebenberg.

Towards the end of November Mr. Keys will also become chairman of Billiton, the international resources group acquired by Gencor from Royal Dutch Shell in July.

Mr. Keys was chairman of Gencor before he left to take up the portfolios of trade and industry and later finance with the National Party government in 1992.

His resignation "for personal reasons" as the first Finance Minister of the new government gave President Nelson Mandela's Cabinet its first real crisis and set shock waves through financial markets.

He was severely criticised for quitting at a time when he was seen as one of the government's most important players—"the voice of fiscal and economic reason", as one economist puts it.

Mr. Keys has no regrets. "Personal reasons did not imply I was sick or my wife didn't like what I was doing. I simply felt I had achieved my objectives and that I was arranging an orderly baton change."

His key objective was to ensure the new government was on the right economic course. "In the Reconstruction and Development Fund formula, the latest Budget and SA's GATT agreement I think I achieved that."

Mr. Keys believes his new appointment will not be viewed as the reason for his resignation as Finance Minister. "I'm in the clear."

"I indicated at the time that I wanted to pursue my career in the private sector. In August, well after the announcement and after the Billiton deal had been signed, I received numerous offers for non-executive directorships and four offers of a chairmanship. Gencor's offer was definitely the most attractive. If I had

taken up any of the others I would have been in competition with Gencor—it's not what I wanted, in a way Gencor is my 'creation'," he said.

Initially he will spend about three weeks of a month at Billiton's London head office and its various operations worldwide.

"But there is no talk of emigration. We will live here and stay here when I retire," Mr. Keys said. [passage omitted]

South African Press Review for 21 Oct

MB2110120794

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN

Sachs Appointment to Constitutional Court Welcome—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 October in a page 10 editorial says the appointment of Albie Sachs to the Constitutional Court "is a wise decision" since he brings to the Court "the critical and essential element of credibility which is likely to be its saving grace in the stormy days ahead when it has to overturn decisions of a democratically elected parliament. There are many black people who say those who served in the judiciary that bolstered apartheid should be automatically disqualified from appointment to the Constitutional Court. They are probably prepared to give the court a chance because of Sach's appointment."

BUSINESS DAY

Housing Loans Agreement 'Necessary Leap of Faith'—The agreement between the Housing Ministry and Association of Mortgage Lenders, AML, "is a remarkably creative solution—though still a partial one" to the housing problem, says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 October. The mortgage indemnity scheme is "the biggest gamble, theoretically opening government up to huge potential debts should it and the AML fail to deal with the 'culture of nonpayment' effectively. But it is a necessary leap of faith. Without it, short of expecting the financial sector to risk its solvency, the logjam cannot be broken."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Media Accused of Undermining Country—The page 30 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 21-27 October refers to the "vicious attacks on this newspaper" by the ANC and Environment Minister Dawie de Villiers this week. The ANC accused the paper of being "misleading, slanderous" and guilty of unethical and shoddy journalism" because of its report on "internal opposition to Cyril Ramaphosa's management style." "Not content with denying a story, it attacked the messenger and the practice of ordinary journalism." Minister de Villiers "did much the same, even though our story on toxic waste was based on his own White Paper." "The media

has had to fight years of conditioning to develop its fledgling assertiveness—and now, every time it publishes a negative report, it faces accusations of undermining the country. It is hard to turn an uncritical 'sweetheart media' into a powerful watchdog force in such an environment."

BEELD

Constitutional Court Judges Must Prove Their Worth—"There is every reason to accept that the team of judges appointed to the Constitutional Court possess the correct characteristics for their new job," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 14 October. "As a team the judges form an interesting mix of backgrounds and, to a large degree, reflect the South African mosaic. But, as has been seen with the regional dispensation, structures and laws do not create institutions. It is people who create them, and who determine whether they will succeed. So it will be, too, with the Constitutional Court."

Army Desertions 'Dangerous Precedent'—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD says it expected the problems being experienced in integrating Spear of the Nation (MK) and Azanian People's Liberation Army, APLA, into the national defense force. "It is more difficult for people who until recently were looking at one another down rifle barrels to work together than it was for politicians to reach a settlement around a table. It will take a long while to iron out all the creases and soothe all the growing pains of the new defense force." However, "desertion is a mortal sin in any defense force. The thousands of MK and APLA soldiers who used that as blackmail to get their grievances addressed are creating a dangerous precedent which cannot be tolerated."

Right-Wingers 'Returning Home'—In his "Political Beeld" column on the same page, Willie Kuhn writes: "And there was the Great Bullwhip himself," but this time it was "a subdued Mr. Eugene Terreblanche that we saw on the television, no longer demanding the whole South Africa (with the moon as a bonus), but rather almost pleading: Just give us our monuments and our culture in a unitary state and will will coexist peacefully." "How times have changed! How yesterday's heroes have become forgotten figures in a matter of months." "The new legitimate government is firmly in place, and its president enjoying such respect both locally and abroad, that only a fool would try to destabilize the new order." "The right-wing mavericks are returning home. The Freedom Front showed the way, then Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg of the Conservative Party [CP] discovered Mr. Nelson Mandela, and now it seems that Mr. Terreblanche has held a personal bush summit and emerged a more positive person." "A politician remarked this week that the new converts are treated like the prodigal son, while it is easy to forget who did the hard, thankless work which [words indistinct] 'traitor' about. The CP mouthpiece played a hysterical, inflammatory role during that time, such as has seldom been

observed in propagandistic journalism." "Do people realize what could have happened if a few Afrikaans newspapers had supported those warmongers at the time? We would still be in the trenches, taking the daily body count."

Government Promises Costly—"Free education till Standard Nine for all children is a beautiful ideal," says an editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 18 October. "However, it is questionable whether the government can implement it from next year, as announced by President Nelson Mandela at the weekend. Precisely what Mr. Mandela meant, and why he wants free education till Standard Nine in particular, is still not clear. What is totally impossible is the immediate introduction of free and equal education, of the quality found in the traditionally white schools. The government simply does not have enough money to pay for it. The problem is that all the laudable ideals of the government are very costly: in addition to free education, there is a house for every family, a job for every adult, free health care (which has already been partly instituted), and affirmative action." "This kind of uncertainty raises questions about the free education project. If it is impossible to implement because of the cost, the whole issue can suffer when expectations are not met. That would be a great pity."

South African Press Review for 23 Oct

MB2310193194

[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

SABC and Public Service Broadcasting—"If the South African Broadcasting Corporation's [SABC] proposal for public service broadcasting is testimony to anything, it is to how far the organisation still has to go to shed the past," begins the page-12 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 22-23 October. "Should the Independent Broadcasting Authority endorse the corporation's proposed radio and television portfolio, the SABC and the State will remain the dominant force in media in South Africa." WEEKEND STAR contends that "the SABC's drive for market and commercial dominance will effectively prevent the private sector being able to compete with it." The editorial concludes by stating that "no State-owned body [should] be allowed to compete against the private sector from its position of inevitable power and privilege. Therefore, some other way must be found to finance public service broadcasting."

South African Press Review for 24 Oct

MB2410122494

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Truth Commission To Counter Reconciliation—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 October

in its page 6 editorial points out that the Truth Commission proposed by the government will cost 30 million rands and the paper does not think it can "wipe the slate clean in five years, let alone one year or 18 months." "We do not think it will achieve reconciliation but, instead, will cause division, acrimony and anger." THE CITIZEN believes "nothing should be done to disturb the atmosphere of reconciliation and nation building that President Mandela has created." Justice Minister Omar is warned to take care not to "defeat your own objectives of reconciliation and that you do not open up a hornet's nest to the ANC's own disadvantage as well."

THE STAR

'Anarchic' Behavior at Witwatersrand University—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 October in a page 12 editorial comments to the disruption at Witwatersrand University where students held two campus officials hostage for 10 hours and fire-bombed the office of a law lecturer, who "is scheduled to appear as a witness in a disciplinary hearing against nine students." THE STAR finds it "encouraging" that the authorities have laid charges against the 52 students allegedly involved in the hostage-taking drama. "They must not allow themselves to be sweet-talked or intimidated into dropping the charges." The courts should also "mete out to the culprits the harshest possible sentences so as to send the message home, loudly and clearly, that anarchic behaviour will not be countenanced."

SOWETAN

Defense Minister 'Positively Disengaged' From Job—"Defence Minister Joe Modise seems positively disengaged from everything around him, including his job," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 October in a page 10 editorial. "Well aware of his shortcomings, which were legendary even in Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK], it was perhaps wrong of President Mandela to give him one of the trickiest posts in the cabinet. He's slithering in the mud." "Modise, instead of taking charge of his ministry, seems to be sitting nicely in the collective pocket of the generals. The addition of Ronnie Kasrils, presumably to stiffen his back, does not seem to have helped so far." SOWETAN suggests he should be made chairman of a "banana or wheat or whichever board will do."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Ministers' 'Firm Treatment' of Soldiers, Students—President Mandela's "firm treatment" of rebellious soldiers should provide "discipline and leadership—which have been missing from the military dispute," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 October. "It is an attitude which will no doubt be noted by union leaders and

rampaging students tempted to exploit the expectations of political transition. And, as Mandela cannot solve every dispute in every factory, hospital or university, it is an attitude which needs to be reinforced by his Ministers."

Criticism of ANC Caucus Energy Spent on Income Issues—A second editorial on the same page is "filled with admiration" for the ANC caucus which has "selflessly devoted much of its time to devising creative ideas to supplement members' meagre income, from free airport parking to 80 percent discounts on airfares once the annual 48 free trips have been exhausted. Why should they pay these expenses just because the rest of us do? It surely cannot be long before this problem-solving energy is extended to other matters—possibly even economic development for the country's other 39-million people."

RAPPORT

Role of Afrikaans Language—In an article on page 20 of Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 23 October, columnist Z. B. du Toit writes: "Developments around Afrikaans indicate a definite upward curve. This week there were predictions that the University of Pretoria could soon become an English institution, and soon after that the South African Broadcasting Corporation unveiled its proposals which irrefutably point to a denial of the language in broadcasting. These events give the unmistakable impression that there are forces at work aimed at making Afrikaans a kind of regional language, with its base somewhere in the south of the country. But the debate about Afrikaans remains one dimensional unless it is taken together with happenings in English-speaking South Africa." English is becoming "systematically indigenized as a kind of language of Africa in which Africans express their most basic aspirations and norms. Thus English has long been the language of black nationalism, black liberation, black socialism." By contrast, Afrikaans-speakers stand as "the only Euro-African segment of the population," and "the language's new task demands not that it be merely Eurocentric, but that, as the embodiment of Western political values in Africa, it continually measures events in this country against those norms. In fact, Afrikaans, as torchbearer of modern democratization, must not try to take over the old-time liberalism with which English has for long been associated." "Rather grant to English the democratic role which tries to make us all alike, under the banner of "nation-building"—showing intolerance toward Afrikaans and trying to plaster over the many-sided nature of the South African society. That will only work to the benefit of Afrikaans." "As Afrikaans becomes the embodiment of true democratic values, the language will necessarily win friends from among other language groups attracted by this idea. Its position as one of the most important languages in the land will undoubtedly be maintained if it develops new ideological muscle."

Angola**UNITA Delegation to Talks To Leave for Huambo***MB2210160694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Oct 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the peace talks here in Lusaka are expected to leave for Huambo today to consult their leadership on various issues connected with the negotiating process, which is now at its final stage. It was also learned that Alioune Blondin Beye, who left for Angola on 19 October for high-level meetings, is expected to return here tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the government delegation is ready to begin discussions on the peace process implementation timetable and Jonas Savimbi's security status. No dates have been set for the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and Lusaka Accords. All that is known is that these documents will be signed here in Lusaka.

Certain local political circles close to UNITA continue to urge the movement to respect everything that has been agreed to so far so that the Angolan people and the international community can believe it is serious about peace this time. The sources add that UNITA cannot and must not continue to toy with other people's patience.

UN's Beye Confirms UNITA's Savimbi Alive, in Huambo*MB2210181294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka apparently near to a successful conclusion, the big speculation has been over the whereabouts and health of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi. He has been reported killed in a bombing raid, to be sick in a hospital in Sao Tome, and to have turned up in Morocco. All the time, he has been at his headquarters at Huambo. That was confirmed today, because Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN special representative, has just met him there. Mr. Beye is now back in Luanda, from where Chris Simpson reports.

Whatever the rumormongers have been saying, Jonas Savimbi is apparently in good health and ready to come to Lusaka in the near future to sign a peace agreement. The UN special representative in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, said he had a three-hour meeting with the UNITA leader and made it clear Mr. Savimbi was in good health. Mr. Beye pointed out that he personally had never believed the rumors that Mr. Savimbi was dead.

On the contents of the talks and the concerns voiced by Mr. Savimbi, Mr. Beye was typically coy, reiterating his [words indistinct] it was not useful to bring these issues into the public domain, but he emphasized the progress made in Lusaka was irreversible. Asked why it had taken so long, Mr. Beye simply pointed out that Angola had been at war for 20 years and it has been necessary to get to the heart of the issues dividing the two sides, not to simply (?skim) over them. Peace, he said, was now very close indeed.

Returns From Meeting With Savimbi*MB2210210294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The expected meeting between Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], finally took place in Huambo today. Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Luanda this afternoon, where he met with Cardinal Don Alexandre do Nascimento. Alioune Blondin Beye's meetings centered on the Angolan peace process, which will climax with the signing of the Lusaka Accord that will bring about the much desired peace.

Upon returning to Luanda after a three-hour meeting with Jonas Savimbi, Malian-born Alioune Blondin Beye spoke to the press.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Beye, you found Dr. Savimbi at his best?

[Beye, in French with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] Absolutely. I held a three-hour meeting with him.

[Correspondent] What did you talk about?

[Beye] We spoke about the state of peace talks and how we can bring peace to Angola. [end recording]

Alioune Blondin Beye believes that the UNITA Political Commission meeting in Huambo could ratify the Lusaka Accord draft. The UN special representative said he received guarantees from the UNITA leader about his presence in Lusaka for the signing of the Lusaka Protocol. The UN official did not reveal dates for the signing of the Lusaka Protocol. He said that issue will be dealt with by the negotiators.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Can you announce the date for the signing of the peace accords?

[Beye] You are impatient. A few days ago, you were very impatient to know whether I would go to Huambo. I have gone there.

[Correspondent] Mr. Beye, can you confirm the arrival of the UNITA delegation in Huambo?

[Beye] The UNITA delegation to Lusaka was in Huambo with me. They arrived this morning.

[Correspondent] Has Dr. Savimbi confirmed to you that you would be present at the signing of the Lusaka Accords?

[Beye] I do not see why Dr. Savimbi would not be present for the signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

[Correspondent] When will the talks resume in Lusaka?

[Beye] We still have to discuss that issue with the two delegations, but we are going to honor the deadlines. [end recording]

To Return to Lusaka After Luanda Visit

MB2310143094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Oct 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, is expected to return to Lusaka today from Luanda, where he has been since 20 October. In Luanda, Alioune Blondin Beye met with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura.

The UN envoy went to Huambo yesterday for a meeting with the leadership of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. He is trying at all costs to keep the negotiating process on track until the Lusaka Protocol is signed.

Political observers here in Lusaka believe that peace in Angola has never been as close as it is now and that it is only a question of time. Diplomats here do not share that view, however. They say it is too early to draw any conclusion.

Meanwhile, Angolan refugees facing very difficult conditions here in Zambia continue to express the desire to return to Angola as soon as the war ends so that they can take part in the country's reconstruction, within the framework of national reconciliation.

UN Representative Meets Foreign Minister

MB2110195094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is involved in intense diplomatic activities. This evening Blondin Beye went to the Foreign Affairs Ministry to meet the Angolan foreign minister. Reporter Mario Morais reports:

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who has been in Luanda since 20 October, is still working. On 20 October, he met President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and today he went to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for talks with Minister Venancio de Moura. Beye says the meeting was intended to finalize some practical issues relating to the Lusaka Protocol.

[Begin Beye recording, in French fading into Portuguese translation] I held an important working session with the foreign affairs minister to finalize the final practical issues that need to be solved. As you realized, we spent two hours discussing those issues. [end recording]

The UN official still intends to go to Huambo but it is not known when. In Huambo, he is scheduled to meet Jonas Savimbi or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership.

[Begin recording] [Beye] I do not distinguish between Dr. Savimbi and the UNITA leadership. As far as I am concerned, Dr. Savimbi is the UNITA leader, and so, as the representative of the UN secretary general, I normally hold talks with him.

[Unidentified reporter] There are rumors that Dr. Savimbi is not in Huambo.

[Beye] I am not going to spread rumors. I have other more difficult tasks to deal with, so I do not want to spread rumors. [end recording]

Blondin Beye will meet on 22 October with Cardinal Dom Alexandre do Nascimento, according to a source close to the head of the Catholic Church in Angola. A meeting between the UN special representative and the diplomatic corps accredited in Luanda scheduled for 22 October has been postponed.

Mozambique

Chissano Notes Cooperation With CIA on Drug Trafficking

MB2210202494 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 22 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Joaquim Chissano, presidential candidate for the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, says his government has coordinated with almost every foreign intelligence service, including the CIA, to control drug trafficking and crime. Apparently, Chissano admits that U.S. interests could be protected by his future government rather than by an artificially created cabinet.

[Begin Chissano recording] Our government has made major efforts to work closely with the intelligence services of all the major countries. To a certain extent, we cooperate with all services in terms of coordinating efforts to uphold security and peace and fight narcotics and arms trafficking and other crimes that are worth curbing for the sake of mankind. The CIA is no exception. We have contacts with them. I do not know why would the CIA want to interfere in Mozambican politics in a detrimental manner. As far as I know, the CIA, like other U.S. agencies, works to serve U.S. interests. Right now, U.S. interests would be better served if there is stability in Mozambique and a mature and credible government in Mozambique and not an artificially created government. [end recording]

Liberia

ECOMOG Official Confirms Troop Cuts

AB2110132594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An official of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has confirmed that the African peacekeeping force has begun cutting back its troops in Liberia. In a telephone interview, the press secretary to the ECOMOG field commander, Mr. Frank Akinola, said the cutback was due to the economic strain on the contributing countries as well as inadequate logistics at the force's disposal. He said the cutback is expected to affect all contingents of the force. He did not give any figures but said the troops would be reduced in line with available resources. The ECOMOG official said although the member states remain committed to the Liberian peace process, the economic burden of maintaining the troops is proving to be too much for the countries to bear alone. He renewed an appeal to the international community for greater assistance to the contributing countries to enable them maintain their troops in Liberia.

Nigeria

Lawyer: Federal High Court Rules Abiola Arrest 'Illegal'

AB2110164594 Paris AFP in English 1637 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Oct 21 (AFP)—Nigeria's Federal High Court here Friday [21 October] branded as illegal the arrest, detention and trial on treason charges of opposition leader Moshood Abiola, his lawyer Femi Falana told AFP.

Judge Gbolahan Jinadu said Nigeria's ruling military junta had not proven that Abiola's alleged crimes warranted his detention, judicial sources added.

High Court Judge Not To Order Abiola Release

AB2110180594 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 21 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, Oct 21 (AFP)—A Nigerian court Friday [21 October] ruled that the arrest detention and trial on treason charges of opposition leader Moshood Abiola was illegal, Abiola's lawyer Femi Falana told AFP.

Judge Gbolahan Jinadu, told Nigeria's Federal High Court in Lagos that the ruling military junta had not proven that Abiola's alleged crimes warranted his detention, judicial officials said.

The judge said he could not order the immediate release of Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections held in June 1993 but later annulled by the military, because a suit filed by the millionaire politician's lawyers

at the Federal Court of Appeal in Kaduna, northern Nigeria had yet to be determined.

Abiola was arrested on June 23 this year after he branded illegal the junta which seized power in November 1993 and proclaimed himself rightful president.

Judge Jinadu said that mere self-declaration as president did not constitute a criminal offence under Nigerian law and awarded Abiola 1 million naira (\$45,000) in damages against the government.

Military ruler General Sani Abacha in June ordered Abiola charged with treason and faced down a two-month strike in the powerful oil sector after union leaders called for Abiola's freedom and installation as president. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Communication Problems Spark Coup Rumors Abroad

AB2310185094 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is amazing how quickly rumors can start. This morning, the telephones in the "Focus on Africa" office were almost jammed by anxious Sierra Leoneans calling us to say they had heard there had been a coup back home. Certainly, the lines to Sierra Leone were down—often an indicator of trouble—but as it turned out this time, it was literally, a bolt from the blue as Victor Sylver reports in this telex from Freetown:

Callers who managed to get through from overseas spoke of rumors going around abroad that telecommunications have been cut because of a coup. Concerned authorities told me this had given them a sleepless night and said that some ill-disposed persons abroad are using the situation to spread false rumors. According to the manager of the Sierra Leone External Telecommunications Company, Mr. Frank Jarred, a lightning storm yesterday afternoon struck vital components at the main office in the center of Freetown, cutting off all power to communications units. Virtually, all telephones, fax, and telex services are still out of action and it appears it will be some time before they are restored, given the fact that some of the components are highly specialized. You can't just have these things off the shelf, a very worried managing director told me this morning. Worried customers have been streaming into the telephone office to inform relations abroad that all was well. Broadcasts on national radio this morning in English and local languages explained to the public what had happened with the promise to restore services as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, engineers are working around the clock to salvage the situation. One red-eyed lady engineer told me that it was not easy, but they would make it.

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